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A
S E R M O N
Preached before HIS GRACE
WILLIAM *Duke of* DEVONSHIRE,
P R E S I D E N T,
AND THE
G O V E R N O R S
OF THE
LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR THE
RELIEF of all Sick and Diseased Persons, especially
MANUFACTURERS, and SEAMEN in MERCHANT-
SERVICE, &c.

AT THE
Parish Church of *St. Lawrence Jewry*,
On WEDNESDAY, *April the 29th*, 1761.

By ^{TERRICK} RICHARD, *Lord Bishop of Peterborough*.

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SEYMOUR

WILLIAM D. JAMES

REVEREND

GOVERNOR

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DEUTERONOMY XV. II.

The poor shall never cease out of the land, therefore I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in the land.

THESE words, as address'd to the people of *Israel* by *Moses*, their great Lawgiver, furnish us with a convincing instance of the care taken in the *Jewish* Law to inculcate the duties of humanity and compassion to the poor. The reason or motive, upon which they are enforc'd, is not indeed peculiar to that people ; it takes a wider compass, and reaches to every age or nation under Heaven : Wherever our enquiry is directed, the same truth offers itself to our reflections, that the *poor have never yet ceas'd out of the land* : The history of those, who have gone before us, exhibits the same variety of misery, to which human nature in this state of weakness and imperfection has been ever expos'd ; if particular persons have

no reason to lament their own state and condition, still they cannot help seeing and sharing in the sorrows of others; and we shall all be greatly disappointed, if we hope to live in a world, where there is no poverty or distress, where there is no sorrow, and where the voice of complaint is not heard.

THE Gloomy and the Splenetick, from this view of the world, have been sometimes tempted to question the Wisdom and Goodness of Providence, and to ask in the language of impatience, are not all the Children of the same God? Why then is *one Vessel made to Honour, and another to Dishonour*? Why are the blessings of life dealt out with such a partial hand, and whilst one Man is rioting in the various bounties of the Creation, and enjoying every comfort that can smoothe his passage thro' life, why is another doom'd to labour and sorrow, and to linger out a miserable Being in pain and poverty?

To this Objection we have a ready answer, which admits of no reply: It hath pleas'd the great Disposer of all things to ordain this Variety in the dispensations of His Providence: And *may not He, from whom cometh every gift and blessing do what He will with his own*? But there is no occasion to seek for an answer in the absolute power and dominion of God. There is

is a Wisdom to be traced in those dispensations, which, perhaps, to the eye of human Reason may at first view seem strange and unaccountable ; there is a Goodness, that shines forth even in the gloomy scenes of Providence, abundantly sufficient to justify those ways of God, which carry with them the appearance of harshness and partiality.

THE Occasion of our assembling this day in the House of God, cannot but remind us, that this Inequality in the lot and condition of men, still makes a part in the system of the world : But we come not here to arraign and censure it : That Spirit of love and affection, with which we are disposed to attend to the distresses of mankind, directs us to a more pleasing employment of our present thoughts ; it prompts us to consider what wise ends this variety in the constitution of the World was design'd to answer by that God, who ordain'd it ; what care at the same time has been taken by the kind Author of our nature to lessen the painful sense of this inequality, and to shew in the application of the whole, how well adapted in every view these Institutions are to carry on the same wise and benevolent intentions of Providence.

It is a Reflection immediately arising from the nature of Man, and the constitution of the

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things

things around Him, that He was intended for Society by the God, who made him. Unable of himself to acquire the necessary accommodations and comforts of life, much less to secure himself in the enjoyment of them, he was led by a sense of his own natural weakness to seek that support in the social life, which, in his single independant state, his own experience taught him was not within the reach of all his powers and abilities. Society in this view directly resulting from that imperfection, (if I may so speak) with which man came forth from the hands of his Maker, was plainly the ordinance and appointment of God, who, at the same time, that He laid the foundation of it in the constitution of Man, must be supposed to have ordain'd every thing essential to the support of it.

Look then into the World, and see how the case stands; you will observe, that the same God, who design'd Man for Society, hath made that disposition of his favours and blessings, which seems best calculated to give it strength and security. Hence it is, that the *Rich and the Poor meet together*, each of them filling up their respective stations, each of them discharging those offices and duties, which are necessary to the support of the whole Community: Hence may we trace that variety in the tempers, the capacities

capacities and inclinations of Men, which lead them to different employments, and fit them for different scenes of life and action: Hence again it is, that whilst the learned and contemplative are employed in searches after knowledge, those of a lower class and of inferior abilities are exercised in the more laborious offices of life, submitting to vexations and toils, that others may enjoy with more safety, ease and pleasure, a larger share of blessings and comforts.

IN this view we cannot but admire that close connection, that firm bond of Union, which directly results from this wise, this gracious constitution of things: We, in truth, feel that dependance, which links together every state and condition of life: We see the various ranks and orders of Men mutually engaged in promoting that harmony and correspondence, which introduces and preserves every social blessing: The poor on the one hand, feeling themselves indebted to the higher ranks of life for protection, support and encouragement, whilst on the other, they, whose lot has called them to more plentiful circumstances, or a more exalted situation, are forced to acknowledge, that, in many instances, they could neither have, nor enjoy their own peculiar distinctions of rank and fortune,

fortune, did not want and a sense of that want whet the industry of the poor mechanick, call forth all his strength and ingenuity, and oblige him to wear out his powers and faculties in collecting and preparing those various materials, without which the fashionable elegance and vanity of higher life could not be supported.

NOR does this Divine appointment appear less suitable to the wisdom and goodness of its Author, or less worthy of our admiration, when we consider, That this calls forth the virtues, which are proper to a state of discipline, the poor man's patience and resignation, his contentment and reliance on the will of Heaven; that it opens to the generous and enlarged heart a scene for the display of that generosity, which is the most pleasing exercise of the soul, by giving occasion to exert that humanity and compassion, which constitutes the happiness of the great and the wealthy, and is indeed the only distinction, for which a wise and a good man would envy them; that to this we owe the most shining characters, the most exalted examples of every useful and amiable virtue; and that in consequence of this Divine appointment we see and experience that mutual exchange of good offices, which relieve or remove the sorrows, and more effectually extend the joys and happiness of life.

So graciously has the Disposer of all things consulted the general good of his creatures by this unequal distribution of his blessings, thereby ordaining * *the abundance of some for a supply of the wants of others*, and uniting all by that common relation, in which the rich and the poor stand to the same Father, to that God, who is the Maker of them all.

HARD indeed may seem the lot of those, to whom Providence has assign'd the painful task of constant labour; who toil for their daily bread, that they may at last eat it in the sweat of their brows: harder still, when, in the course of a laborious life, any evil overtakes them, which by destroying the health and vigour of the constitution, deprives them of the means of supporting themselves and their families, and leaves them to drag out the remains of a wretched Being in sickness and pain, sharpen'd by distress and poverty. What a scene of misery does this open to our view? And can this, it may be said, be the appointment of God? Is there no provision made by the common Father of all to lessen the sense of these evils, to alleviate the pain, to administer comfort to the wretched in the day of their affliction? There is such a provision: Look into the heart of Man, attend to the voice of Nature and of Reason,

son, or to the express authority of God, and you will find them all breathing the same sentiments of humanity and compassion, and enforcing them in the language of the text, *Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor and to thy needy in the land.*

THERE are affections of tenderness and humanity, which were born with us, wrought into our frame and constitution. The human heart is form'd to melt at human misfortunes; and hence the sight of any object in distress immediately affects the tender passions; we feel the sorrows of the wretched, and even without waiting the slower admonitions of Reason we fly to relieve them: Nor is this the effect of discipline, or the prejudice of education, it is the constitution of man, it is the sympathy of nature.

SHOULD the heart be harden'd against those natural feelings, which in most cases plead the cause of the poor and distressed with an irresistible eloquence, those reflections, which Reason calls in to their aid, enforce the same duties of humanity and compassion. For Reason directs us to consider that general relation, which we all bear to each other, as children of the same God, liable to the same infirmities, subject to that variety of distress and misery, which we
I see,

fee, and therefore ought to pity in others, as the misery of our common nature : It reminds us, that no state of life is out of the reach of pain and sorrow ; that neither wealth, nor dignity can give us an exemption from the general lot, or secure us from taking our share of that weakness, which belongs to us as Men ; that there is no disorder either of body or mind, no want or infirmity, no calamity or distress, which may not sooner or later be our own portion, and therefore demands from us that compassion, which, in a change of circumstances, whether owing to our own folly, or the common unavoidable accidents of human life, we in our turn may with all the agony of sorrow implore for ourselves.

NOR does the voice of Reason less demand our attention, when it admonishes us to consider, what favour and esteem in the eyes of the world, what dignity of character it gives, to be employ'd, as the instruments of Providence in being, as it were, *Fathers to the poor, in giving eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame*, in restoring them to health and joy, or administering to them that comfort on the bed of sickness, which may support them under all their sorrows. It must be a reflection, to which a mind conscious of true honour can never be indifferent,

different, that there is no character, which so effectually commands the admiration, the reverence, the affections of Mankind, as that of the patron of the distressed, the compassionate friend, the generous benefactor, whose heart is enlarged beyond himself, and delights in making all around him happy. Is not this character, the best form'd to win the heart? Is not this, that true greatness of mind, which makes us the ornament, the blessing of the times in which we live, which transmits our names with honour to posterity?

NOR is this all, dispos'd as we are by Nature, and instructed by Reason, to open our hands and our hearts to the relief of the poor and wretched, we are carried forward with alacrity to this labour of love, by that self-enjoyment, which ever attends and rewards the exercise of humanity and compassion.

FOR what indeed can be a more delightful enjoyment to the heart of man, what more exquisite pleasure on this side heaven, than to see ourselves surrounded with the blessed effects of our benevolence; to see the poor and the miserable cloth'd and fed by our bounty; to see the streams of our love and affection flow with an uninterrupted course to the various objects of distress and misery; to see the wants, the dis-
eases,

eases, the infirmities of mankind remov'd or alleviated, and a scene of chearfulness and gratitude on every side expand and diffuse itself? Let me appeal to you, the true friends and lovers of mankind: Has not the happiness, which by acts of kindness and generosity you communicated to others, immediately become your own? Have you not been sensible of a secret Joy springing up in your own breasts, whilst you have been relieving the voice of distress, and making the afflicted *heart to sing for joy*? And has not the reflection afterwards given you true peace and composure of mind, that feast of conscience, which is the most welcome consolation, when every other comfort fails? In this, I am sure, I speak the sentiments of every man, who knows, what it is to satisfy the hungry soul with bread, and cover the naked with a garment; who knows what it is, to open his heart to the tender pleadings of compassion, to give comfort to him, who lieth sick upon his bed, to pour oil into his wounds, and by a friendly hand to restore him to health and happiness. Words are wanting to describe the blessed state of a mind, conscious of having made it the great aim and pleasure of life to render others happy: You, my Brethren, feel it this day; enjoy it; it is the present reward of

your labours ; cherish it ; it is the assurance of your Maker's favour, it is the earnest of your future joy.

To these motives, by which Nature and Reason call us to the exercise of humanity and compassion, Religion has added a more awful enforcement, the express command and authority of God.

IN this view, consider with what a spirit of tenderness the *Jewish* Lawgiver extends his regard to every instance of poverty and distress : The stranger, the fatherless and the widow have a distinguished place amongst those, whose circumstances, with a more peculiar force, solicit the compassion of their brethren : * *They were to eat and be filled, and to rejoice before the Lord.* The annual gleanings of the fields, the whole produce of the seventh year were appropriated to the poor, and in order to secure to them that kind provision, which was necessary for their support and refreshment, the Law, with that humanity, which is one proof of its origin from the fountain of love, has declared, that He has a claim to the blessing of Providence, † *whose heart is not harden'd, nor his hand shut from his poor Brother.* || *If there be among you a poor man within any of thy gates in the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee, ‡ thou shalt*

* Deut. xxvi. 12. † Deut. xv. 7. || *ibid.* ‡ ver. 8.

*shalt open thy hand wide unto him, * thou shalt surely give him, because that for this thing the Lord thy God shall bless thee in all thy works, and in all that thou puttest thine hand unto.*

Look to the Gospel, and the whole strain of it is love, mercy and compassion ; it was the character of the blessed JESUS, the employment and pleasure of his whole life to be doing good : His miracles, indeed, as instances of his boundless power strike us with awe and astonishment, but how do they affect us, when we consider them as the tenderest expressions of his love and beneficence to men ! To supply their wants, to cure their diseases, to relieve their miseries, were the proofs He gave, that He came down from the Father of mercies, and was design'd by his example to diffuse amongst his followers the warmest sentiments of love and affection to each other. Agreeably to which it may be observ'd, that there is no argument, no consideration, capable of affecting the human heart, which He has not employ'd in His religion to enforce the same spirit of tenderness and compassion. We are entreated, we are exhorted, we are commanded † *to love as Brethren*, || *to remember them which suffer adversity*, ‡ *to put on bowels of mercy*, § *to be pitiful and tender-hearted* : And we are assured for our encouragement, that * *God will*

* Deut. xv. 10. † 1 Pet. iii. 8. || Heb. xiii. 3. ‡ Col. iii. 12.
§ 1 Pet. iii. 8. * Heb. vi. 10.

will not forget our work and labour of love, but so proportion our reward, as we have discharg'd it like men, and like christians.

IT is no less to the honour of our country than of our religion, that we can appeal to the many excellent institutions of Charity in this Kingdom, which have sprung from the influence of these motives ; for there is scarce any infirmity or disorder, any accident or distemper incident to the human frame, to which the spirit of humanity has not in some degree apply'd a remedy or a relief.

IT is this Spirit, which takes under its care the helpless and forlorn Infant ; and supplies, as far as it can, the tenderness of the Parent.

IT is this, which endeavours to fortify the young and unexperienced, when they enter into life with the best principles for their future conduct, guards their innocence, and trains them up to be diligent, industrious, and useful to society, the ornament and defence of their country.

IT is this Spirit of humanity, which extends itself to every scene of danger and distress, aiding and softening the pangs and sorrows of Nature, restoring to the disorder'd mind its native strength and soundness, with its discipline correcting the idle and the dissolute,

and at the same time with that Charity, which hopeth all things, and wishes to prevent the wretchedness of despair, opening a welcome retreat, a house of refuge to the returning sinner.

WITH this indulgent care has the benevolent Spirit of the present age exerted its influence to prevent, or at least to mitigate the sorrows of the afflicted. And let it be some Comfort to us to reflect, that however we may have reason to lament the decay of many other virtues, that of mercy and compassion still continues to form and adorn our National character.

THE works of mercy are indeed as various, as the wants and infirmities of mankind; and no good Christian, however he may object to any particular scheme of Charity, can possibly in this age want an opportunity of indulging his own natural temper and inclination in the exercise of this virtue: But allow me on this Occasion, without detracting from the merit of other excellent designs, to express my own partiality to those institutions, which provide places of reception and comfort to such objects, as poverty and sickness, the two greatest natural evils of life, recommend to our compassion.

I NEED not now enlarge upon the general utility of Public Infirmaries: The subject has
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been exhausted by those, who have gone before me upon this occasion ; and it is with pleasure we can now appeal to experience, which has abundantly confirm'd, what the wishes of the warmest hearts could only promise at the first institution of them in this Kingdom.

ONLY give me leave to observe, that they are formed upon principles best calculated for the encouragement of the industrious poor, excluding by their Rules and Discipline the lazy, or such as under the false appearance of distress might intercept that Charity, which you design only for real objects of misery ; that they provide for every circumstance, which may in the most perfect and speedy manner administer relief and comfort to those, whose cases require it, that they extend their care and compassion without partiality, receiving applications at every hour, and attending to every complaint, which from the nature of it will admit of a remedy ; and have this singular excellency, that they give to a good man the best opportunity of enlarging the influence of his humanity, by enabling him to relieve numbers at the the same charge, which, with the best œconomy, in a private and separate exercise of his Charity, would perhaps scarce be sufficient to the relief of one.

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YOUR excellent Design has been upon these occasions recommended and enforc'd by a particular application of these several general Observations: I shall therefore at present confine myself only to two of them; which regard the objects of this Charity, and, what is of great importance, your care and œconomy in conducting it.

CONSIDER then, who are the objects. They are in general the sick and the diseas'd, who come to your house of mercy, not to impose upon your credulity by affecting a misery and wretchedness, which they do not feel, but to implore your compassion to their real wants and necessities, to solicit, with the language of unfeign'd distress, your assistance in binding up their wounds, and giving medicine to heal their sickness. And desperate indeed in a more distinguish'd manner, would be the case of the poor and distress'd in this great and populous city, were it not for that kind provision, which you have made for their reception and relief, whenever the day of calamity overtakes them. How various must be the accidental scenes of distress, which every day brings with it, and yet in the crowd and hurry of business might pass unregarded? How many are there, languishing on the bed of sickness, confin'd to their obscure retreats,

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from whence their complaints cannot be heard, and to which therefore the pity and compassion of the world seldom find their way? How many, suffering the extremities of pain and poverty, and are little known to those, who live around them, in the midst of the pleasures and enjoyments of life; but surely such objects want only to be known, to affect the heart, and to draw forth every tender sentiment of nature to relieve them.

CONSIDER them next in the more immediate relation they bear to you. They are chiefly the poor industrious manufacturers, and artificers, to whose labours, too often the fatal occasion of all their misery, you are indebted for the various comforts and conveniencies of life; or they are the mariners in the merchants service, who by an unwearied attention to furnish you with the means of making your condition in the world more easy and happy, or perhaps of indulging your vanity and your luxury, have exhausted that strength, from which alone they could hope, even in the vigour of health, to provide a moderate support for themselves and their families: In this day of their distress, when sickness, in proportion, as it makes larger demands, brings with it a more painful experience of their inability to supply them, that toil and weariness, those hazards and

dangers, which they have undergone, (I might say) in your service, however for your accommodation and delight, must surely give them a distinguish'd claim to your compassion, if the ease and affluence, which you enjoy, as the hard purchase of their labours, has not corrupted the heart, and made it wholly insensible of the pains and hardships of others.

CONSIDER the objects in a more enlarg'd view: whether they have been engag'd in collecting, and preparing the natural productions of your own country; or have been expos'd to a variety of dangers, in bringing home from distant nations the riches of other countries, in exchange for the superfluities of our own; they are the instruments of that trade and commerce, which is the source of your wealth, the foundation and support of your national greatness and prosperity; or whether the circumstances of your country may call them forth from mercantile engagements to protect your commerce, or to defend your laws, your liberties, and your religion, the invaluable privileges of a free and happy people; they are your guard and security, the natural strength, in which you glory, upon whose ardor and courage you depend in the day of danger: In this view, the distresses, under which they or their families languish and

implore your mercy, surely may demand this return of gratitude at least, that they may not be left without a friendly hand to administer to their infirmities, but may experience the tender care of the Society engag'd to comfort them on the bed of sickness, and restore them again to the service of the publick: This consideration ought to engage the attention of every man, who either reflects, how necessary they are at all times to support the credit, the wealth, and every valuable interest of a Commercial people, or is sensible, of what importance it is, at this time more particularly, to give health and strength to those, who may be drawn forth by the necessities of war, to exert their national honour and bravery in the defence of their Country. I need not say more to recommend the objects of this Charity, they speak for themselves to the breast of every man, who feels for his country.

THE other consideration I shall mention regards your care and prudent management in the conduct of this Charity.

UPON this head, I mean not to enlarge upon those excellent Rules, which were establish'd at its first institution; the improvement you have made in them, as experience pointed out the necessity of alterations; or your care and attention in seeing them executed with diligence and fidelity:

delity : These facts speak for themselves, and the flourishing state of your Hospital confirms them : They speak at the same time the praises of those, who have given their time, and their thoughts to this labour of love, and who esteem it the most honourable employment, which Providence could assign to them, to take this institution under their patronage and protection, and to watch over every part of it with that zeal, prudence, and humanity, which do honour to their characters.

I WOULD only take notice whilst I am upon this subject, of one particular circumstance, which seems to set the œconomy of this Charity in the most striking view.

By the Rules of your Infirmary, every benefactor of thirty guineas at one time, is a governor for life. Calculate and see, what is the return made by this Charity for this benefaction. I am authoriz'd, upon the exactest calculation, to affirm, that the return is made by giving proper food and physick, and furnishing every accommodation, and comfort, necessary to restore health and ease, to no less than twenty miserable objects within the walls of your Hospital*.

Let

* Seven Out-patients upon a medium are reliev'd at the same charge, as one In-patient : The sum therefore of thirty guineas, which answers the expence attending 20 In-patients, will extend to the relief of 140 Out-patients.

Let any man, with the best œconomy, try what he can do with the same sum in a private exercise of his compassion, and how soon will he find, that * *the barrel of meal will be wasted and the cruse of oil fail*, before half that number feel the benefit of the application, even where neither skill nor honesty are wanting to attend and perfect the cure. And this is sure a circumstance, which every good man may and ought to attend to: For tho' a minute œconomy in the management of our domestick affairs often springs from, or creates a contracted selfish turn of mind, that deadens benevolence, and is unfriendly to charity; yet œconomy, as it is here employ'd in the service of charity itself, expresses the warmth and activity of that benevolence, from whence it proceeds; and in proportion, as it is exercis'd with a more scrupulous exactness, multiplies the fruits of beneficence, by extending them to a greater number of distress'd objects.

ENQUIRE now and see, what have been the effects of that care and compassion, which, under this your prudent conduct, your Infirmary has apply'd to relieve the various distresses of your fellow-creatures. The report of the last year will inform you, that from the first opening of this Hospital in the year 1740, you have in some measure

* 1 Kings xvii. 4.

measure been the happy means of contributing to the relief and comfort of more than 128,000 miserable objects ; who, by sickness, or the various accidents attending a laborious life, were become a burden, instead of a blessing and a support to their families. Some, whose complaints and infirmities still allow'd them to take a share in the business of the world, you reliev'd by your advice, and by medicines proper to their respective maladies : Others, whose circumstances of distress were more affecting, more helpless in themselves, and at the same time requiring a more constant attention and a stricter regimen, you receiv'd within your hospitable walls, gave them every comfort, which the kind hand of Charity could administer, nurs'd them with care and tenderness, attended to their complaints with experience and humanity, binding up their wounds, and strengthening them *on the bed of languishing*, not only with food and physic suited to their disorders, but to complete the amiable character of a truly christian charity, have made this their retreat from the noise and hurry of the world answer the best of purposes, their improvement in the ways of virtue and religion. And reflect with that joy, which is the highest indulgence to the benevolent heart, that they are return'd again to their labours,

bours, not with that weakness and infirmity, which heighten'd every other distress, but with that health and alacrity, which spreads a scene of chearfulness around them ; not with that thoughtless insensibility, that deplorable ignorance of their duty, which, it is to be feared, is too generally the unhappy lot of the lower class of our people ; but with such lessons of instruction, such an improv'd temper of mind, as may dispose them to the best employment of that health and strength, which the Providence of God assisting and blessing your charitable labours has restor'd to them ; and, in the future course of their lives, may be of the greatest importance to confirm to them, that health and soundness of mind, which alone can give a value to every other blessing. In this respect happy may it have been for many of those poor objects, that their bodily distresses have brought them within the reach of your care and compassion, since that seriousness, that regularity, that sense of duty to God and man, which the day of their adversity, the most favourable for religious instruction, may have impress'd upon their minds, or their friendly monitor has been watchful to recommend to them, may in the event prove the beginning of their reformation, and the surest guard of their future conduct : A circumstance, which

which in a peculiar manner distinguishes the excellency of this kind of charity, as it shews the true Spirit of Christian Benevolence, not confin'd merely to give ease and relief to the present infirmities of mankind, or to make them pass more comfortably thro' the gloomy scenes of a short and momentary life; but extending its concern beyond the grave, and making a provision for their happiness in a world, which will last for ever.

WARM'D and animated with this view of contributing, in so essential a manner, to the comfort and happiness of thousands, you first laid the Foundation of this Institution, and have all along exerted a becoming zeal in the support of it: And let it ever be mention'd to your honour, that, even in the course of a long and expensive war, which necessarily makes larger demands, and generally at the same time obstructs that trade and commerce, which is the principal source for supplying them, the streams of your Charity still flow'd free and uninterrupted. It does not indeed become us to enter too minutely into the Reasons of the Divine Proceedings; but may we not with humility presume, that these and such like Works of Mercy and Beneficence, which are the distinguishing glory of our country, have been a welcome sacrifice to the

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Almighty, have pleaded our cause, when we have made our appeal to Heaven, and in the day of danger † *have fought for us against our Enemies better than a mighty shield and a strong spear?* And may we not indulge the pleasing expectation, that the same God will still go on to guard and protect us; and that, as He has hitherto in many signal instances, || *given strength to his people,* He will also in his due time give them the blessing of Peace?

† Ecclus. xxix. 13.

|| Psalm xxix. 11.

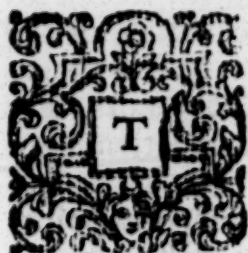
F I N I S.

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ACCOUNT of the RISE, PROGRESS, and STATE
OF THE
LONDON HOSPITAL,

From its first Institution on the 3d of *November* 1740, to the first of *January* 1761, for the Relief of all Sick and Diseased Persons; and in particular Manufacturers, Seamen in Merchants Service, and their Wives and Children.

Supported by CHARITABLE and VOLUNTARY Contributions.



HIS CHARITY was for some Years carried on in *Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields*, in several Houses hired upon Lease for that Purpose; till (by the Decay of the Buildings, notwithstanding large Sums of Money had been expended to keep them in Repair, and the Smalness of the Rooms fit only for private Families) the Governors were determined to open a Subscription which might enable them to purchase a Piece of Ground, and to build an House more proper to enlarge and perpetuate their benevolent Designs; and which has been since happily effected.

The present Hospital in pursuance of this Scheme is a new Building, *Situation.* erected by the voluntary Contributions of several Governors *given for that Purpose only*, in an airy Situation near the Mount in *Mile-end Road*, properly furnished and fitted up with about 160 Beds for the Reception of Patients.

The Society for carrying on this laudable and most useful Undertak- *General* ing, is by his Majesty's Charter, bearing Date the 3d of *November*, 1758, *Frame, and* further confirmed, and declared to be a *Body corporate*, by the Name of *Regulation of this Society.* *The Governors of the London Hospital*, and to consist of such Noblemen and Gentlemen as are therein enumerated, and of those who were reputed Governors for Life at that Time; together with such others who by giving a Benefaction of thirty Guineas or more at one Time, become Governors for Life; and of those who by subscribing five Guineas or more a Year, are Governors during such Subscription. Out of these

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are annually to be elected a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer.

General Court.

A General Court of Governors is appointed by the said Charter to be held on the first *Wednesdays* in the Months of *March, June, September* and *December*, to direct the Application of the *common Seal*, which they are *thereby empowered to use*, to elect Officers, appoint Committees, and receive the Reports of former ones, to inspect Accounts, make such By-Laws and Rules as shall be judged necessary for the good Government of this Charity, and to transact such other Business as shall be laid before them.

Among the By-Laws which the Governors in a General Court have conformable to their Charter agreed upon, the following ones are to be observed.

The Anniversary Feast of this Charity is to be held between the first of *February* and the last Day of *April*, when a printed Account of the General State of the *Hospital*, the Number of Patients receiv'd and discharg'd, and an Abstract of the Accounts for the Year past, is laid before them.

House Committee.

A House Committee of thirteen Governors is appointed at every General Quarterly Court, who at their first Meeting elect a Chairman to preside for the Quarter; who meet at the *Hospital*, on *Wednesdays* weekly, at Eleven in the Forenoon, to Receive and Dismiss Patients, to Order and Inspect the Provisions and Furniture sent in, and such Necessaries that may be wanting, and to Examine and Regulate the Conduct of the Servants and Patients; and other Matters which come before them, according to the Constitution of this Charity. All Governors that please to attend, have a Vote at this Committee, and their Attendance will be esteem'd a Favour.

Committee of Accounts.

A Committee of Accounts, consisting of twelve Governors, is appointed at the General Quarterly Court in *June*, for one Year, who meet at the *Hospital* once a Quarter, to Examine, and Audit Tradesmens Bills, which are paid by the Treasurer within a Fortnight after.—The Accounts are open at all Times for the Inspection of the Governors.

Physical Committee.

A Physical Committee, consisting of all such Governors who practise Physic, Surgery, or Pharmacy, or are conversant in the Knowledge of Drugs or Medicines (excepting such as shall be directly or indirectly concerned in serving the Hospital with such Necessaries) are summoned to meet every first *Thursday* in the Month, and have Power to order and inspect the necessary Drugs and Medicines, and report their Proceedings to the General Quarterly Court by their Chairman.

Visitors.

Two Governors are appointed Visitors by the House Committee, for one Fortnight, to attend twice a Week, or oftner, if they think proper, to inspect into the Management and Conduct of the House, during the Interval of the Meetings of the House-Committee.

Chaplain.

A Clergyman of the Church of *England* preaches every Sunday, and reads Prayers Morning and Afternoon; administers the Sacrament regularly every Month; reads Prayers every Day in the Week; and is ready

ready to visit, pray by, and administer the Sacrament at all Times when required, to the Patients in the Wards.

Three Physicians attend alternately ; Two of the Surgeons daily, from Eleven o'Clock till One, without Fee or Reward, and give their Advice and Assistance to all such Objects as come within those Hours, whether Recommended or Accidental. The Surgeons in waiting have an Apprentice, or Pupil, constantly in the House to receive, and if necessary, to call the Surgeon to such Accidents as shall be brought in at any Hour of the Day or Night.

An Apothecary (with an Assistant) constantly resides at the *Hospital*, *Apothecary.* who Compounds and Dispenses all Medicines used there, and solely attends the Business thereof.

A *Steward*, (for whose Fidelity proper Security is given) has the Charge *Steward.* of the House and Furniture, keeps an Account of every Thing brought to or expended in the House, and subjects the same to the Examination of the Visitors, and House-Committee, and has the Inspection likewise of the Conduct of all the Men-Servants—Two *Matrons* have the Direction of the *Matrons.* Nurses and other Women-Servants, and see the Diet and Medicines administered according to Order.—Under them, are Nurses, and Watchers, in *Nurses.* *Watchers.* Proportion to the Number of Patients, who are guided by written Orders to prevent any Misconduct. Proper Diet for the Patients has been settled by the Physicians and Surgeons engaged in this Charity, and is fixed up in the Wards for the Satisfaction of the Patients and their Friends.

No Officers or Servants are permitted upon Pain of Expulsion to take of any Tradesmen, Patients, or other Persons, any Fee, Reward or Gratuity of any kind, directly or indirectly, for any Service done, or to be done, on Account of this *Hospital*.

Every *Governor* is intitled to send one In-Patient at a Time, and Out-*Governors.* Patients without Limitation. Subscribers of smaller Sums may likewise send what Number of Out-Patients they please. All Subscriptions are during Pleasure, and any small Sums from well-disposed Persons will be thankfully receiv'd ; but in order to carry on this Undertaking, all Persons are desired to pay their Subscription at the Time of Subscribing.

The Poor Objects, recommended as In-Patients, are received without *Proper Ob-* Expence, and are supply'd with Advice, Medicine, Diet, Washing, *je&is.* Lodging, and every comfortable Assistance during their Cure ; nor is any Security required against future Contingencies, they being, in case of Death, buried at the Expence of the Charity, if not removed by their Friends. All Out-Patients have Advice and Medicines administered from Eleven till One.

All Accidents, whether recommended or not, are re-*Accidents* *always re-* ceived at any Hour of the Day or Night. *ceived.*

This is the Plan of our Proceedings, and tho' this Work has subsisted but Twenty Years, yet such has been the extraordinary Encouragement given

given to it, that since the 3d of November 1740, upwards of 128 400 distressed Objects have been Reliev'd at the *London Hospital*; and from labouring under the Oppression of some of the most malignant Diseases, and unhappy Accidents, have been reinstated in their Honest and Industrious Capacities of Working, and, so far as our Observation reaches, *their Morals much amended*, whereby the Public again enjoy the Benefit of their Labour, and they, and their poor Families, are preserved from perishing; and prevented from being an Incumbrance to the Community. And, notwithstanding the great Number of Objects reliev'd by this Charity, it has not lessened the Number of Patients relieved by other Hospitals.

The Subscribers are desired to take Notice, that if any Patients do not conform to the Rules of the House, or are guilty of any Misbehaviour, they will be discharged, and never more relieved by this Charity: And not to send any Patient unable to walk, till they are first assured of Room in the House; *And when they recommend an In-Patient whose Settlement is in the Country, it is further requested, that they will satisfy the House Committee, concerning the Removal of such Patient, when cured or judged incurable.*

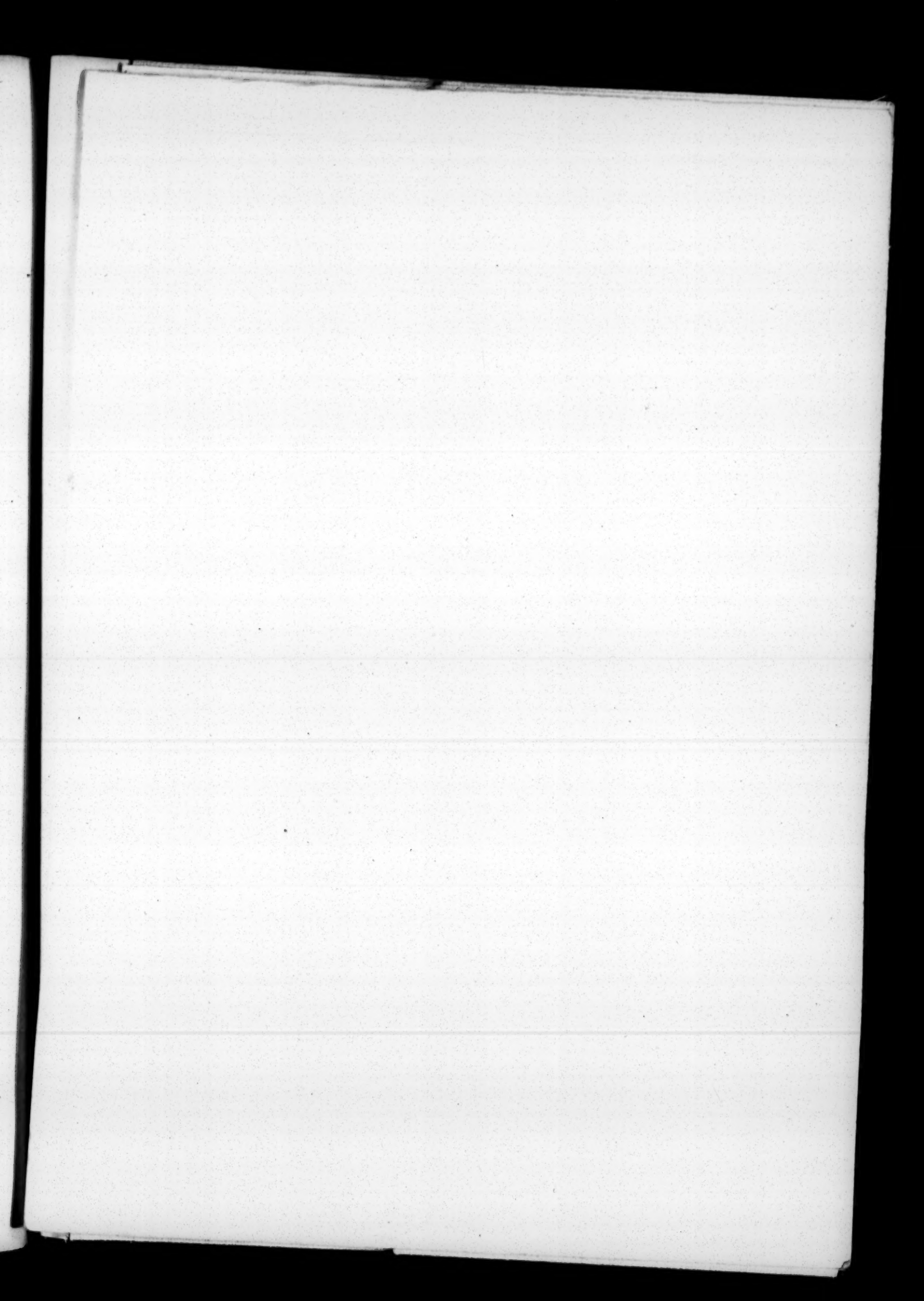
“ No Persons of known Ability to pay for their Cure, are allowed to partake of this Charity; nor any with infectious Distempers, or deemed incurable by the Physicians and Surgeons, or any in Consumptive or Asthmatic Condition, are admitted into the House, being more capable of Relief as Out-Patients.”

The Patients, being admitted without any Expence, are required to be constant in their Attendance on the Physicians, or Surgeons, at the Hospital, before Eleven o'Clock; and, at Nine o'Clock, to return Thanks at the Chapel, and at the *Weekly Committee* next after their Cure; and those only who attend their Cure, and return Thanks, will receive a Certificate thereof, which will entitle them to future Relief.

Such Persons as are inclined to encourage and promote so laudable a Work are desired to send their Subscriptions or Benefactions to Messrs. Boldero, Carter, and Boldero, Bankers in Lombard-street, who will give proper Receipts for the same. And any Person inclined by his last Will to bequeath a Legacy to this Charity, is desired to do it in the following Manner, viz.

Form to bequeath a Legacy.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the Governors of the London-Hospital the Sum of _____ to be applied towards carrying on the charitable Designs of the said Corporation.



An ACCOUNT of Receipts and Payments by *James Godin, Esq;* Treasurer of the LONDON-HOSPITAL, from the first Day of *January 1760,* to the first Day of *January 1761,* exclusive.

Receipts.	Debtor.
To Sundries for Particulars of last Year's Balance, viz.	
To Cash in the Bankers Hands, on Benefaction Account	523 4 5
To Bonds for <i>Richard Neale</i> , Account of Ditto	150 0 0
To 100 l. of 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities, Account of Ditto	100 0 0
To 50 l. of 3 per Cent. South-Sea Annuities, Account of Ditto	50 0 0
	823 4 5
To Cash collected at Church, and Merchant-Tailors-hall	286 19 10
To Ditto received on Benefaction Account	806 6 6
To Interest received on sundry Stocks, Account of Ditto	447 3 4
To Cash received for Rent, Account of Ditto	113 18 0
To Ditto, received for the Premises in <i>Goodman's fields</i>	54 0 0
	1708 7 8
To Legacy of <i>John Edwin, Esq;</i> on Benefaction Account	20 0 0
To Ditto, of <i>Mrs. Sarah Taylor</i> , on Account of Ditto	100 0 0
To Ditto, of <i>Richard Abell, Esq;</i> on Account of Ditto	300 0 0
To Ditto, of <i>Edmond Ogden, Esq;</i> on Account of Ditto	200 0 0
To Ditto, of <i>John Bette/worth, Esq;</i> on Account of Ditto	200 0 0
To Ditto, of <i>Moses Hart, Esq;</i> on Account of Ditto	1000 0 0
To Ditto, of <i>James Francis, Esq;</i> on Account of Ditto	500 0 0
To Ditto, of <i>John Edwin, Esq;</i> on Account of Ditto	21 0 0
	2341 0 0
To Cash received for Governors Subscriptions	658 10 0
To Ditto received for Petty Subscriptions	38 6 6
To Ditto received out of the Poors Box	40 14 11
	737 11 5
To Cash received for Rent, on Building Account	29 13 0
	£ 5639 16 6

Payments.	Creditor.
By Cash paid House-keeping for Provisions, &c. viz. Butcher, Baking, Brewer, Cheesemonger, Candles, Firing, Grocery, Soap, Oil, and Money-Diet	1462 13 7½
By Ditto paid Rent and Taxes	107 19 3
By Ditto paid for Salaries, Wages, and Gratuities	560 19 0½
By Ditto paid Stationary Ware and Printing	32 14 0
By Ditto paid Household Furniture and Linen	114 2 0
By Ditto paid for the Dispensary and Surgery	795 3 1
By Ditto paid for Petty Expences	38 16 2
By Ditto paid necessary Alterations and Additions	108 19 0
By Ditto paid for Burials	15 19 0
	3237 5 2
By Ditto paid <i>John Paterfon, Esq;</i> the Balance of his Bill for the Conveyance of the Estate purchased of <i>Henry Knight, Esq;</i> and for Engrossing the Contracts with the Workmen on Building Account	43 3 6
By Ditto paid <i>Mr. Robert Phipps, Upholterer</i> , the Balance of his Account for new Furniture delivered by him	76 9 0
By Ditto paid <i>Mr. Savage</i> for two Water backs	47 0 0
	166 12 6
By Cash paid <i>Boulton Mainwaring, Esq;</i> the Balance of his Account as Surveyor of the New Hospital	167 15 0
By Ditto paid <i>Mr. Joel Johnson, Carpenter</i> , his Balance on said Account	200 0 0
	367 15 0
By Cash paid for 1200 l. of 3 per Cent. East India Annuity, at 84 per Cent.	3771 12 8
	1008 0 0
	4779 12 8
Particulars of the Treasurer's Balance, viz.	
Bonds, Account of <i>Richard Neale</i> , at <i>Mr. Paterfon's</i>	150 0 0
100 l. of 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities in his Name	100 0 0
50 l. of 3 per Cent. South-Sea Annuities, Ditto	50 0 0
Cash at the Bankers, on Benefaction Account	560 3 10
	860 3 10
	£ 5639 16 6

Trustees of the Benefaction Account, to the LONDON-HOSPITAL. *Richard Chiswell, Peter Muilman, Peter Thomas, and Daniel Booth, junior, Esqrs.*

1761. January 1.	Debtor.
To 1000 l. East-India Stock, as per last Year's Account	1770 0 0
To 2000 l. Bank Stock, as per Ditto	2585 5 6
To 5000 l. 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities, as per Ditto	4991 13 0
To 600 l. 3 per Cent. South-Sea Annuities, as per Ditto	600 0 0
To Estate near the Hospital, being a Ground-Rent of 28 l. per Annum, clear of all Taxes, let to <i>Mrs. Sarah Parsons</i> , purchased of the Building Committee, as per last Year's Account	840 0 0
	£ 10786 18 6

1761. January 1.	Creditor.
By Amount, as per Contra, carried to the general Balance	10786 18 6

General Abstract of Receipts and Payments from the first Institution of the HOSPITAL, viz. From the 3d Day of November 1740, to the first Day of January 1761.

Receipts.	Debtor.
Cash received by <i>Fotherley Baker, Esq;</i> from Nov. 3, 1740, to Jan. 1, 1741-2	298 14 6
Ditto by <i>Thomas Boehm, Esq;</i> from Jan. 1, 1741-2, to March 25, 1743	1139 4 8
Ditto by <i>Richard Chiswell, Esq;</i> from March 25, 1743, to March 25, 1744	2285 4 4
Ditto by Ditto, from March 25, 1744, to March 25, 1745	2360 10 6
Ditto by <i>Joseph Fawthrop, Esq;</i> from March 25, 1745, to March 6, 1745-6	2858 3 2
Ditto by <i>Peter Ducane, Esq;</i> from March 6, 1745-6, to March 16, 1746-7	6028 5 10
Ditto by <i>Geo. Jennings, Esq;</i> from March 16, 1746-7, to March 17, 1747-8	4118 9 10
Ditto by <i>Peter Muilman, Esq;</i> from March 17, 1747-8, to March 17, 1748-9	4066 19 0
Ditto by <i>Daniel Booth, Esq;</i> from March 17, 1748-9, to March 17, 1749-50	6301 4 4
Ditto by Ditto from March 17, 1749-50, to March 16, 1750-51	5447 5 4
Ditto by Ditto from March 16, 1750-51, to January 1, 1752	4066 13 9
Ditto by Ditto from January 1, 1752, to January 1, 1753	6422 12 11
Ditto by Ditto from January 1, 1753, to January 1, 1754	5851 6 6
Ditto by <i>Robert Grosvenor, Esq;</i> from Jan. 1, 1754, to Jan. 1, 1755	6977 11 5
Ditto by <i>John Dupre, Esq;</i> from Jan. 1, 1755, to Jan. 1, 1756	9167 10 1
Ditto by Ditto from January 1, 1756, to January 1, 1757	3502 10 0
Ditto by <i>James Godin, Esq;</i> from January 1, 1757, to January 1, 1758	4596 17 0
Ditto by Ditto from January 1, 1758, to January 1, 1759	3697 14 5
Ditto by Ditto from Jan. 1, 1759, to Jan. 1, 1760	3291 0 0
Ditto by Ditto from Jan. 1, 1760, to Jan. 1, 1761	4816 12 1
	£ 87294 9 8

Payments.	Creditor.
Cash disbursed by <i>Fotherley Baker, Esq;</i> in 1741	206 5 6½
Ditto by <i>Thomas Boehm, Esq;</i> in 1742	1146 6 4
Ditto by <i>Richard Chiswell, Esq;</i> in 1743	1236 1 2½
Ditto by Ditto in 1744	1359 13 6½
Ditto by <i>Joseph Fawthrop, Esq;</i> in 1745	2094 17 8
Ditto by <i>Peter Ducane, Esq;</i> in 1746	2668 13 10
Ditto by <i>George Jennings, Esq;</i> in 1747	3009 7 9
Ditto by <i>Peter Muilman, Esq;</i> in 1748	2300 12 5
Ditto by <i>Daniel Booth, Esq;</i> in 1749	2877 6 10
Ditto by Ditto in 1750	3063 14 6
Ditto by Ditto in 1751	2398 16 0
Ditto by Ditto in 1752	3192 18 2
Ditto by Ditto in 1753	3369 2 7
Ditto by <i>Robert Grosvenor, Esq;</i> in 1754	3386 7 5
Ditto by <i>John Dupre, Esq;</i> in 1755	2003 0 0
Ditto by Ditto in 1756	3059 8 4
Ditto by <i>James Godin, Esq;</i> in 1757	3832 19 11
Ditto by Ditto in 1758	4161 18 5
Ditto by Ditto in 1759	3151 11 9
Ditto by Ditto in 1760	3403 17 8
	52822 19 11
Cost of the New Hospital to the 1st of January 1760	£ 18133 2 7
Cash paid <i>Mr. Mainwaring</i> his Balance as Surveyor	167 15 0
Ditto paid <i>Mr. Joel Johnson, Carpenter</i> , his Balance	200 0 0
	18500 17 7
	71323 17 6
General Balance	15970 12 2
	£ 87294 9 8

Sundry Accounts to the LONDON-HOSPITAL, for Particulars of the General Balance.

1761. January 1.	Debtor.
To Public Securities in the Name of <i>Richard Chiswell, Esq;</i> and others, in Trust for the current Service of the Hospital	9946 18 6
To the Estate near the Hospital let to <i>Mrs. Sarah Parsons</i> , at 28 l. per Annum, clear of all Taxes, for Account of Ditto	840 0 0
To the Estate purchased of the Hon. <i>Henry Knight, Esq;</i> being his Moiety of the Red-Lion Farm near the Hospital, and Copyhold adjoining thereto, for Account of Ditto	2515 9 10
To 1200 l. 3 per Cent. East-India Annuities in the Name of <i>James Godin, Esq;</i> Ditto	1008 0 0
To Bonds, Account of <i>Richard Neale</i> , in the Treasurer's Hands, Ditto	150 0 0
To 100 l. 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities, in the Name of <i>James Godin, Esq;</i> Ditto	100 0 0
To 50 l. 3 per Cent. South-Sea Annuities, in the Name of Ditto, Ditto	50 0 0
To Cash at the Bankers, on Benefaction Account	560 3 10
To the Estate at <i>Whitechapel Mount</i> on Building-Account, cost	800 0 0
	£ 15970 12 2

1761. January 1.	Creditor.
By Amount as per Contra, being the present Value of the Hospital Estate	£ 15970 12 2

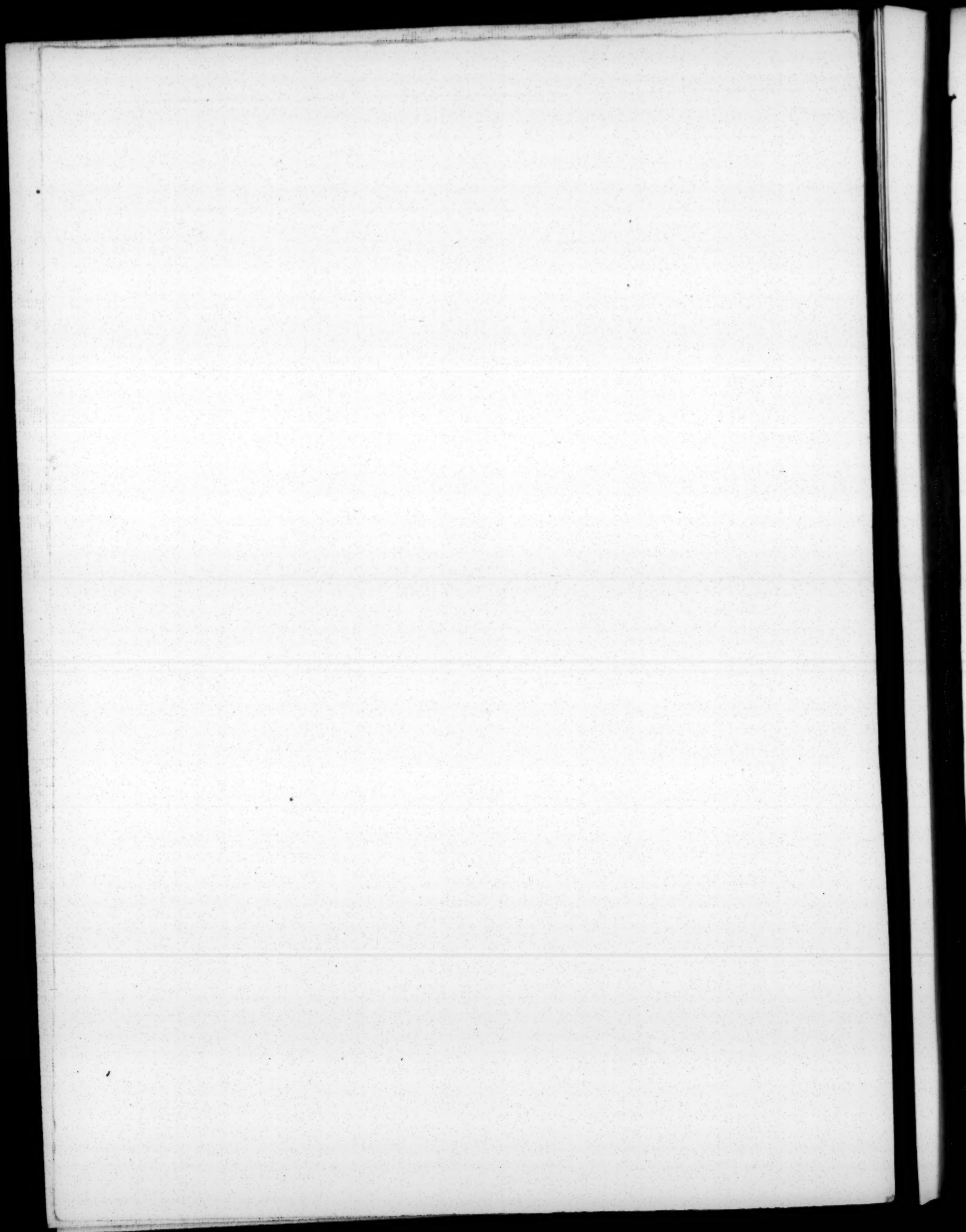
LEGACIES to the London-Hospital in Reversion.

300 l. by *Mr. Francis Shipley*, after the Death of *Mrs. Willborough Wright*.
 150 l. by *Mr. Isaac Rulphingh*, after the Death of *Mr. John Coymans*, and *Mrs. Joanna Coymans*.
 200 l. of East India Stock } by *Mrs. Sarah Wright*, after the Death of *Mr. Ezekiel Wright*, *Mrs. Sarah Wright*,
 100 l. of 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities } and *Mr. John Wright*.
 500 l. of Bank Stock by *Mr. Bartholomew Wood*, after the Death of *Mr. Thomas Brock*, and *Mrs. Ann Brock* his Wife.

An ACCOUNT of Patients that have been, and now are, under the Care of the LONDON-HOSPITAL, from the 1st of January 1760, inclusive, to the 1st of January 1761, exclusive.

Patients received into the House	1573
Out-Patients	6913
	8486
N.B. Out of the above, were Casualties of Fractures, Burns, Dislocations, Scalds, and Wounds, received into the House without any Recommendation } 270	
Upwards of 128,400 have been received since the first Foundation of this Charity.	

In-Patients discharged cured	1022
Incurable	8
Relieved	227
Died	143
Discharged for Misbehaviour	22
Out-Patients cured, relieved, and now on the Books	6913
	8335
Patients now in the House	151
	8486



A LIST of the GOVERNORS and CONTRIBUTORS.

†** His Grace WILLIAM Duke of Devonshire,
President.

†** The Right Hon. Earl TYLNEY, }
†** JOHN GORE, Esq; } Vice-Presidents.

†** CHRISTOPHER ROBERTS, Esq; Treasurer.

*Those marked with ** are GOVERNORS for Life.*

*Those marked with * are ANNUAL GOVERNORS.*

Those marked with † have served the Office of STEWARD.

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|--|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>†* The Rt. Honourable
George Lord Anson</p> <p>†** William Alexander,
Esq; and Ald.</p> <p>** John Andree, <i>M. D.</i></p> <p>** Rev. Mr. Matt. Audley</p> <p>** Claude Aubert, Esq;</p> <p>** Isaac Akerman, Esq;</p> <p>†** Benj. Adamson, Esq;</p> <p>** Shute Adams, Esq;</p> <p>** Mr. Gab. Ackworth</p> <p>†** Geo. Amyand, Esq;</p> <p>** Mr. Jacob Albert</p> <p>** William Adair, Esq;</p> <p>†** Cha. Alexander, Esq;</p> <p>* Mr. Peter Auber, jun.</p> <p>** Phineas Andrews, Esq;</p> <p>†** David André, Esq;</p> <p>** Mr. Jacob Agace</p> <p>** Mr. Robert Allcorn</p> <p>** Mr. Peter Alavoine</p> | <p>** Mr. Obadiah Agace</p> <p>** Mr. Peter Auber, sen.</p> <p>** Mr. John Arney</p> <p>** Mr. John Aris</p> <p>** Mr. Richard Adney</p> <p>** Mr. John Aspinall</p> <p>** Mr. Zachary Agace</p> <p>** Mich. Aldolphus, Esq;</p> <p>** Edw. Athaws, Esq;</p> <p>** Jam. Adams, jun. Esq;</p> <p>** Mrs. Mary Magdalen
Alavoine</p> <p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>†* His Grace John Duke
of Bedford</p> <p>†** The Rt. Hon. John
Earl of Bucking-
hamshire</p> <p>†* Sir John Barnard, Kt.</p> <p>†** Sir William Baker,
Knt. and Alderman</p> | <p>†** Wm. Beckford, Esq;
and Alderman</p> <p>†** Will. Bridgen, Esq;
and Alderman</p> <p>* Peregrine Bartie, Esq;</p> <p>†** Thos. Boehm, Esq;</p> <p>†** Mr. John Buxton</p> <p>** Peter Bigot, Esq;</p> <p>** Mr. Gid. Bourdillion</p> <p>** Matth. Bateman, Esq;</p> <p>†** Joseph Bird, Esq;</p> <p>** Mr. Noah Bliffon</p> <p>** Hermanus Berens, Esq;</p> <p>* Joseph Brand, Esq;</p> <p>†** Daniel Biffon, Esq;</p> <p>** Thomas Bray, Esq;</p> <p>** Mr. John Barnes</p> <p>** John Boldero, Esq;</p> <p>** Wm. Belchier, Esq;</p> <p>** John Boissier, Esq;</p> <p>** Mr. William Barnesley</p> <p style="text-align: center;">E</p> <p>** Mr.</p> |
|--|---|--|

** Mr. Dieder. Backman
 †** Mr. Jos. Biddlecom
 †** Daniel Booth, Esq;
 †** Daniel Booth, jun.
 Esq;
 ** Mr. Oliver Busfield
 ** Will. Bullocke, Esq;
 ** Sam. Bosanquet, Esq;
 †** Benjamin Bond, jun.
 Esq;
 ** Charles Burley, Esq;
 ** Mr. William Bowen
 ** Benjamin Ball, Esq;
 †** Rob. Bagshaw, Esq;
 ** Augustus Boyd, Esq;
 †** Mr. Henry Bird, jun.
 ** Mr. William Butler
 ** Mr. Timothy Bevan
 †** Mr. Claude Bennett,
 ** Benja. Barlow, Esq;
 ** Mr. James Baden
 ** Richard Benyon, Esq;
 ** Mr. Jonathan Bowles
 ** Mr. Bartholomew Bray
 ** Mr. Richard Blunt
 ** Ashley Barratt, Esq;
 * Mr. Jordan - Hyland
 Bigger
 * William Brock, Esq;
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 ** Mr. James Bennett
 * Mr. Stephen Barbut
 * Mr. John Boddy
 ** John Bettsworth,
 Esq;
 ** Mr. Thomas Bell
 ** Mr. Anthony Bacon
 * Mrs. Sarah Beavis
 ** Mrs. Mary Bradford
 ** Mrs. Mary Bronsden
 Rev. Mr. John Ber-
 ryman

C

* The most Rev. Tho.
 Lord Archbishop of
 Canterbury
 †* The most Hon. Marq.
 of Carnarvon
 †** The Right Hon. Geo.
 Earl of Cardigan
 †* The Rt. Hon. Charles
 Earl Cornwallis
 ** Sir John Hind Cotton,
 Bart.
 †** Sir Geo. Colebrooke,
 Bart.
 ** Sir Thomas Chitty,
 Knt. and Alderman
 †** Fran. Cockayne, Esq;
 and Ald.
 †** Sir Jam. Creed, Knt.
 †* Richard Chiswell, Esq;
 †** George Cooke, Esq;
 ** Samuel Cox, Esq;
 * Mr. John Collet
 ** Mr. Thomas Cecil
 ** Wm. Crammond, Esq;
 ** Jam. Coningham, Esq;

** Mr. James Coning-
 ham, jun.
 ** The Rev. Mr. Tho-
 mas Chamberlayne
 ** Mr. James Cox
 ** Richard Cracraft, Esq;
 ** Mr. Thomas Crump
 ** The Rev. Dr. Courayer
 †** Mat. Clarmont, Esq;
 †** Abr. Chambers, Esq;
 †** Phil. Crespigny, Esq;
 †** James Challie, Esq;
 ** William Cracraft, Esq;
 ** Mr. Lewis Chauvett
 ** Mr. Thomas Curteis
 ** Thomas Crozier, Esq;
 †** Richard Coope, Esq;
 ** Mr. John Coope
 * Mr. Benj. Champion
 ** Mr. James Castells
 * Mr. Anthony Chamier
 †** John Coe, Esq;
 ** Alex. Champion, Esq;
 ** John Crump, Esq;
 †** Geo. Chandler, Esq;
 ** John Cornwell, Esq;
 ** Mr. John Cookson
 ** George Crowe, Esq;
 ** Martin Challis, Esq;
 ** James Crockatt, Esq;
 †** Peter Cazalet, Esq;
 ** Samuel Clarke, Esq;
 * Mr. William Connop
 ** Mr. John Crush
 ** Daniel Crispin, Esq;
 ** Mr. Benj. Clempson
 ** Jonathan Clark, Esq;
 ** Capt. John Clark
 ** Joseph Creswick, Esq;
 ** William Currie, Esq;
 ** Mr. Charles Lewis
 Courant
 ** Mr. Bertrand Cazalar
 ** Mr. Joseph Curteis
 ** Mr. William Camden
 ** Mr. John Cobb
 †** John Coape, Esq;
 †** Edw. Coldham, Esq;
 †** Mr.

†** Mr. Thom. Chifim
 ** Mr. Henry Cline
 ** Mr. Phineas Coles
 ** Richard Chantry, Esq;
 ** Mr. Anth. Chapman
 ** Richard Cocks, Esq;
 ** William Carter, Esq;
 ** Mr. Abra. Cridland
 ** Mr. Da. Cabanel, jun.
 * Mr. Emanuel Collet
 ** Mr. Ric. Cracraft, jun.
 ** Mr. John Cooke
 ** Mr. John Curtis
 * Mr. Nicholas Crisp
 ** Mr. Francis Crewze
 ** John Cooke, Esq;
 ** Richard Carter, Esq;
 * Mr. Joseph Cowper
 ** Mrs. Ann Craiesteyn
 * Mrs. Mary Chauvett
 ** Mrs. Elizabeth Coope
 ** Mrs. Sufannah Coope
 ** Miss Mary Coope
 ** Miss Sarah Coope
 ** Mrs. Sarah Chandler

D

** Peter Ducane, Esq;
 †** John Dupré, Esq;
 †** John Darrien, Esq;
 ** The Rev. Mr. John Doughty
 †** Peter Delmé, Esq;
 †** John Delmé, Esq;
 ** Mr. Abra. Delamare
 †** Mr. John Delamare
 ** Mr. Isaac Delamare
 ** John Dekewer, Esq;
 †** Sam. Dickinson, Esq;
 ** Tho. Delamain, Esq;
 * Mr. James Durnford
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